

## James D. Mills: Hilo Bird Collector

Anita Manning

On June 22, 1891 opening day guests preceded by Queen Lili'uokalani entered the exhibit halls of the newly arranged Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History.<sup>1</sup> One of the many displays was an exhibit case in the Kāhili Room containing birds of the Hawaiian Islands. After the fashion of the day, the case was crowded with specimens. Describing the contents of the case in 1893 the director-curator, William Tufts Brigham, wrote, "The birds at present on our shelves were for the most part the collection of Mr. J. Mills of Hilo, Hawaii, and were collected more than thirty years ago."<sup>2</sup> Even at this early date little more was known about these birds which were the beginning of Bishop Museum's ornithology collection. Further documentation has been provided by focusing on several broad questions: Who was J. D. Mills? When and where might he have collected? How did Bishop Museum acquire the birds?

### *Personal Life*

James (Jimmy) Dawkins Mills, a native of England,<sup>3</sup> arrived in Honolulu March 11, 1851 at age 35. Mills made the fifteen day trip from San Francisco to Hawai'i aboard the Bark *Connecticut*.<sup>4</sup> On September 13, 1851 Mills was issued a retail license to do business in Hilo.<sup>5</sup> For the next thirty-six years, James D. Mills was proprietor of a dry goods store at 15 Church Street, Hilo.<sup>6</sup>

Mr. Mills' business affairs prospered. In 1860 he held two pieces of land valued at \$100 and personal property valued at \$3000. By 1885 the

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store inventory was \$4000 and cash on hand was \$5000.<sup>7</sup> The 1870's and 1880's saw Mills buying and selling small parcels of land in the Hilo area in addition to his dry goods business.<sup>8</sup>

On December 29, 1860 J. D. Mills signed the oath of allegiance to King Kamehameha IV.<sup>9</sup> Thus he was eligible for government service when in October 1861 S. L. Austin wrote to Lot Kamehameha, Minister of Interior, recommending Mills for the post of Agent for Native Seamen. The Agent was the government representative present when any Hawaiian seaman was shipped, paid, or discharged.<sup>10</sup> Austin described Mills as "a suitable person to fill the office. He understands the Native language and will try to do justice to both native and ship-masters."<sup>11</sup> On November 11 Austin wrote recommending action and enclosing Mills' bond for the prescribed \$2000.<sup>12</sup> Shortly thereafter, on November 21, 1861 James Mills was commissioned as Hilo's Agent for Native Seamen.<sup>13</sup> Mills served as Agent until his somewhat indignant resignation in November 1867. Mills seems to have been offended when asked to submit a second bond in connection with the office. He wrote Ferdinand W. Hutchinson, Minister of Interior: "I cannot brook the idea of having any person [co-signer of the bond] responsible for my integrity, and that if upon no other consideration . . . I can retain the Office I beg most respectfully to resign, and will be happy to give my successor all information and documents connected with the Office."<sup>14</sup>

Contemporaneously with Mills' appointment as Agent for Native Seamen, the *Polynesian* announced, "James D. Mills has been appointed to be Harbor Master for the Port of Hilo, Hawaii . . . Nov[ember] 8, 1861."<sup>15</sup> The Harbor Master was the government official who boarded arriving foreign vessels, directed mooring practices, received passenger manifests, and issued permits for the discharge and residence of foreign seamen in Hilo.<sup>16</sup>

J. D. Mills' residence was a two story house on Church Street<sup>17</sup> complemented by the usual outbuildings such as cooking, wood, and chicken houses.<sup>18</sup> In addition to chickens Mills kept cats,<sup>19</sup> as many as five horses, and an average of four dogs.<sup>20</sup>

J. D. Mills' business dealings, land purchases and gifts provide some indication of his personality. Mills emerges as a business man who wanted to settle his debts and wanted others to do the same.<sup>21</sup> Twice during his business career Mills resorted to the courts to compel payment of overdue bills.<sup>22</sup> Mills maintained his high business standards even during his terminal illness. Frederick S. Lyman, a long time friend, saw Mills the week before his death. Mills informed Lyman that he was "able to attend to business," and gave Lyman payment toward a mortgage.<sup>23</sup> Mills' business sense seems to have carried over into his

personal life. Several friends remembered him as a kind man who enjoyed presenting people with small gifts but not extravagant or expensive items.<sup>24</sup>

J. D. Mills does not appear to have been gregarious. He was married but his wife, whose name is unknown, died in the 1870's or earlier. There were no children.<sup>25</sup> He was not part of the missionary social circle which hosted many of Hilo's prominent visitors. His friends appear to have been his business associates. He was not a correspondent of the major international zoological associations, nor a member of Hawaiian organizations such as the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society. This lack of social activity results in few first hand reports of Mills' collections.

James D. Mills died on May 11, 1887 at his Hilo home.<sup>26</sup> He was 71 years old<sup>27</sup> and had been ill five or six months. The nature of the illness is unknown as only bits of information are available. In December 1886 Charles Lorsen, a carpenter, came to live with Mills and act as nurse and housekeeper for the remainder of the illness. Acquaintances such as John Norton, D. E. Richardson, and F. S. Lyman called on Mills during his illness. In January 1887 Mills was worse and needed a crutch to get around; Lorsen made him one. The illness progressed and eventually Mills had to be carried.<sup>28</sup> In Honolulu John T. Waterhouse, Jr., heard of Mills' illness from Richardson and decided to go to Hilo to see Mills. He was too late, arriving the day after Mills' death.<sup>29</sup>

### *Mills' Collections*

Newspaper obituaries reveal that Mills was a collector—of paintings, of curios, as they were then called, and most importantly, of birds. Perhaps it was Mills' avocation as a collector which caused the *Hawaiian Gazette's* anonymous Hilo correspondent Archimedes to write in an obituary, "He has always been noted for his eccentricities in his style of life."<sup>30</sup> His executors noted the existence of an outbuilding which they termed a "Curio House."<sup>31</sup> Presumably it was in this building that the natural and cultural history collections were kept. Archimedes described Mills' collections:

The deceased had a great passion for the collection of curios, of which he leaves a large lot to be disposed of consisting of native and foreign curiosities of all kinds. His pet hobby however was collecting birds, which he had stuffed and elegantly mounted in glass cases. The collection is quite extensive, containing many very rare and beautiful specimens. He also branched out in an artistic line and leaves behind him a large number of crayon and pastel pictures which will be disposed of. He delighted in marine views and the majority of his pictures are studies in that line. He has also several of Tavernier's works, among them two volcano scenes, a view in the Redwoods, and the Yosemite Falls.<sup>32</sup>

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# EXECUTOR'S SALE

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By order of the Executor's of the Estate of the  
late James D. Mills, I will sell at Public  
Auction at my Salesroom, Queen street,

**On Wednesday, May 29**

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

— The following property —

## THREE VOLCANO PICTURES

(By Mills),

2 Pastels "Bridal Veil Falls" and "Redwoods,"  
1 Pastel by Tavernier.

— Lot of —

## SHELLS, CORAL & CURIOS !

Large Cases of Stuffed Birds, comprising

- 2 Cases Australian Birds,
- 2 " Malay Archipelego Birds,
- 2 " American Birds,
- 1 " China and Japan Birds,

— Also —

## 2 Very Rare Hawaiian Birds !

The "Moho" or Wingless Birds.

 **TERMS CASH !**

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**

Auctioneer.

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Mills had named Frederick S. Lyman and John T. Waterhouse, Jr., as his executors. The will directed that all property be converted to cash for the benefit of his brother Daniel who resided in Cape Town, South Africa.<sup>33</sup> To carry out this directive Lyman and Waterhouse held at least two auctions—one in Hilo and one in Honolulu. The Hilo auction was held early in June 1887<sup>34</sup> and the items auctioned are not recorded. It is probable, however, that the Hilo auctions offered such items as the store's inventory, household furnishings, many of the paintings referred to by Archimedes and possibly the Hawaiian bird collection or other zoological specimens. Whether his own work or purchased, Mills' paintings seem to have been landscapes and seascapes. There is no evidence that Mills painted birds.

The Honolulu auction offered a wide range of materials. The birds may have been Mills' favorite pastime, but his interests were catholic. Sold on May 29, 1889, were not only birds, but also curios, paintings, corals, shells<sup>35</sup> and a case of mounted African monkeys. The latter were bought by Mr. Frank Spencer for \$25.<sup>36</sup>

The ornithological specimens can be divided into two broad categories, for convenience termed foreign and Hawaiian. Mills' foreign birds included at least two cases each of Australian, Malayan, and American birds and one case with Japanese and Chinese birds. In Honolulu the American birds were purchased by C. M. Cooke. The two cases of Australian birds and the case of Chinese and Japanese birds were sold to John T. Waterhouse.<sup>37</sup> The Australian birds later came to Bishop Museum where they were displayed in Polynesian Hall for many years.<sup>38</sup> The two cases of Malayan birds were purchased by Captain Thomas R. Foster<sup>39</sup> of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Although there is no linking documentation it appears these birds, too, became part of Bishop Museum's collections. In March 1931 the estate of Foster's widow was auctioned and Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., Bishop Museum Curator of Collections, purchased for the Museum two koa cabinets containing fifty-five Malayan birds.<sup>40</sup>

At least eighty specimens can be identified as part of James D. Mills' Hawaiian bird collection. These specimens include a few of the birds common to Hawai'i's shore, ocean, and fresh water. The majority of the specimens are forest birds, many now rare or extinct. Examples are 'ō'ō (*Moho nobilis*); mamo (*Drepanis pacifica*); 'akialoa (*Hemignathus obscurus obscurus*); kioea (*Chaetoptila angustipluma*); 'ula'aihāwane (*Ciridops anna*); and moho (*Porzana sandwichensis*).<sup>41</sup>

Mills not only brought the collection together but was the taxidermist as well.<sup>42</sup> In addition, he was the field collector of many of the Hawaiian birds. He "was an ardent naturalist, and would shut up his store and

disappear in the forest for weeks together. . . ."<sup>43</sup> On these trips Mr. Mills had the invaluable assistance of Hawaiian bird catchers.<sup>44</sup> It can also be assumed that bird catchers, knowing of Mills' interest in birds, occasionally offered him birds for purchase. By their efforts to help Mills build his collection, several Hawaiians contributed substantially to the documentation of the islands' birds. Hawelu, one bird catcher who worked with Mills, obtained the *moho* specimens.<sup>45</sup> Hawelu's chief occupation was running a halfway house in Puna on the road between Hilo and the Kilauea Volcano.<sup>46</sup> Here weary, wet and sore travelers could rest, buy lunch and pasture their horses.<sup>47</sup> Those leaving Hilo too late in the day to arrive at the Volcano House before dark could spend the night at Hawelu's.<sup>48</sup>

The Hawaiian forest birds in Bishop Museum's Mills collection are principally indigenous to the island of Hawai'i and a substantial number are endemic to only that island. No bird identified with Mills is endemic to any of the other islands in the Hawaiian chain. Thus the composition of the birds in Bishop Museum's collection suggests that Mills collected solely on the island of Hawai'i,<sup>49</sup> and primarily in 'Ōla'a, Puna. Mills' examples of the *moho*<sup>50</sup> and the *kioea* were definitely taken in 'Ōla'a between the Kilauea crater and Hawelu's halfway house.<sup>51</sup>

Mills' acquisition of specimens of 'o'o and *mamo* may have been affected by a special factor—the pre-European *kapu* restricting these birds to the King. This *kapu* was codified in the 1842 laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom but is not mentioned in the 1859 *Civil Code*.<sup>52</sup> In 1848, at the Māhele, or division of lands, 'Ōla'a was reserved by the King to himself. Thus 'Ōla'a would have been included under the August 1865 *kapu* issued by the Governess of Hawai'i for the Commissioner of Crown Lands.<sup>53</sup>

Public Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that it is strictly forbidden to ensnare, entrap or to kill by any means the birds known as the OO and the MAMO, on the private lands of his Majesty Kamehameha V. All persons found engaging in such practices will be liable to be prosecuted.<sup>54</sup>

The notice seems to have been the basis for an exchange of letters and petitions concerning the freedom of residents of such lands to catch birds.<sup>55</sup> There are indications that bird catchers continued to catch birds and divide the feathers between the King and themselves.<sup>56</sup> The prohibition would have restricted Mills in his collecting of the two birds, although bird catchers could apparently have procured birds for him.

Specimens of *moho* have been an invaluable tool in tracing the Hawaiian birds. Because so few *moho* are known, a 19th Century report of a mounted *moho* specimen in Hawai'i is with virtual certainty a reference

to Mills. These reports provide some idea of the years during which the collection was brought together.

An 1859 reference to a *moho* specimen may be the earliest notation of the collection. In that year William Harper Pease, surveyor and conchologist, visited fellow naturalist Andrew Garrett in Hilo. Pease left Honolulu aboard the *Kinau* December 31, 1858<sup>57</sup> stopping at Maui and Moloka'i on the way.<sup>58</sup> He returned to Honolulu on the *Maria* January 21, 1859.<sup>59</sup> This is the only known trip W. H. Pease made to the island of Hawai'i.<sup>60</sup> Pease may have been recalling events of this trip when he wrote to Dr. J. E. Gray in 1861: "I notice in a late number of the 'Annals of Natural History' a description of a species of bird living in our islands . . . [of] the genus '*Moho*' . . . there is a *wingless bird* of small size living in the island of Hawaii, which the natives call '*Moho*' . . . I have seen but a single specimen."<sup>61</sup> Although it is possible that Pease saw a live bird in the field, the wording of the letter to Gray infers that the bird was in the form of a skin or mounted specimen.<sup>62</sup> In 1890 Scott B. Wilson, British ornithologist, theorized on the basis of the Pease-Gray correspondence alone that Pease was describing a Mills specimen.<sup>63</sup> The probability that Pease saw the Mills birds is enhanced by fact of the Hilo trip and that Pease met Garrett in Hilo. It seems a strong possibility that Andrew Garrett would know Mills and may well have introduced Pease to him.

Samuel C. Damon publisher and editor of *The Friend*, mentions the J. D. Mills collection in an article describing a family vacation to the island of Hawai'i in July 1868. Damon wrote: "While at Hilo, we saw two dried specimens of these birds [*moho*] in the collection of Mr. Mills. They are quite a curiosity. In the same collection we also saw fourteen other species of Hawaiian birds. . . ."<sup>64</sup> Damon's description of the collection indicates that Mills had already acquired a goodly number of specimens.

Sometime between February and November 1874 J. W. Boddam-Whetham visited the Volcano during his tour of the Hawaiian Islands. While in Hilo he offered a reward for 'ō'ō specimens and attempted to purchase specimens of *moho*. Of the *moho* Boddam-Whetham later wrote, "I saw two stuffed specimens, but their owner would take no sum of money which I could offer for them. . . ."<sup>65</sup> Those *moho* may well have been in Mills' collection.

In 1876 the Hawaiian Kingdom joined other nations in helping the United States of America celebrate its 100th birthday with an exhibition

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Fig. 1. The Kāhili Room in the exhibit halls of Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, ca. 1892. (Photo by W. T. Brigham, Bishop Museum)







# HAWAIIAN BIRDS



at Philadelphia. Many island residents contributed to Hawai'i's exhibit. In January 1876 exhibit materials were being gathered and the *Hawaiian Gazette* reported that Mills would loan his bird collection.<sup>66</sup> The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* termed the collection "a beautiful and interesting affair" which was "ingeniously" arranged.<sup>67</sup> The birds were contained in a case where they were "artistically mounted in such varied position (sic) as are best calculated to display their peculiar plumage."<sup>68</sup> Sanford B. Dole, then a young lawyer and amateur ornithologist, prepared a two page description<sup>69</sup> to accompany the unlabeled birds.<sup>70</sup>

In Philadelphia the exhibit was well attended<sup>71</sup> and the Mills cabinet of birds must have been an eye catching entry. One description of the Hawai'i display noted that "over a case of birds of rare species is a wreath of ferns with words interwoven and reading 'God bless you'."<sup>72</sup>

James D. Mills was one of many Hawai'i residents attending the Philadelphia Exhibition. Mills left Hilo on June 18,<sup>73</sup> and two days later sailed from Honolulu.<sup>74</sup> He arrived in San Francisco June 28,<sup>75</sup> and in Philadelphia in time to sign the exhibit guest book on July 13, 1876. Among the other Hawai'i visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reed Bishop who visited on August 7.<sup>76</sup> The centennial exhibition may well have been C. R. Bishop's first exposure to the Mills collection.

S. B. Dole's 1876 list for the centennial exhibit provides insight into the composition of Mills' collection of Hawaiian birds. The list is also the source of confusion concerning two birds, the *nēnē* (*Branta sandvicensis*) and the *'alalā* (*Corvus tropicus*). The centennial list includes an entry for the *nēnē* although the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* remarked that the Mills exhibit lacked a Hawaiian goose.<sup>77</sup> In addition the list fails to include the *'alalā*, although this bird can be clearly seen in the left foreground of a cabinet of birds believed to be the centennial display. In Dole's 1879 revised "List of the Birds of the Hawaiian Islands," he often refers to a Mills specimen as his source in describing a particular species. The "List . . ." corrects the error of attributing a *nēnē* to the Mills collection but continues to omit the *'alalā*. Nor does Dole cite the *'ula'aihāwane* as from Mills although it was on his 1876 list. Dole described this bird, and named it *Fringilla anna* for his wife.<sup>78</sup>

Evidence indicates that by 1877 Mills had greatly curtailed collecting efforts, if not ceased them entirely. Edward P. Ramsay, zoologist at the Australian Museum, Sydney, had asked Dole about acquiring Hawaiian birds for his Museum. Dole replied:

Fig. 2. W. T. Brigham titled this photograph "Bishop Bird Collection." The *'alalā* is the large bird in the left foreground. The *moho* are on the floor of the case and to the right of the *'alalā*. This may be the display case which traveled to the Centennial. (Photo by W. T. Brigham, Bishop Museum.)

In regard to procuring bird skins from here; there is no one in the collecting business except perhaps M. Ballieu the French Commissioner and he collects only for his correspondents at home. Mills has collected a good deal for himself but I think does not do much as of now. But if I can obtain any definite information on the subject I will let you know.<sup>79</sup>

Additional information, albeit second hand, on the period when Mills might have collected his specimens comes from two British collectors who worked in Hawai'i in the 19th Century. Scott B. Wilson, who talked with Hilo resident Luther Severance and bird catcher Hawelu about Mills, makes the general statement that Mills collected some thirty years ago or more. As this information was published in 1890, "thirty years ago" would mean 1860. For the *mamo* Wilson says more specifically "about 1859."<sup>80</sup>

The second collector, George C. Munro, assisted H. C. Palmer on an 1890 collecting trip for Lord Rothschild.<sup>81</sup> At the end of the expedition Munro chose to remain in Hawai'i<sup>82</sup> and became an authority on Hawaiian birds. Munro's *Birds of Hawaii* contains several references to the 1859 collecting date for Mills specimens. For the *moho* Munro cites a collecting date of "about 1864."<sup>83</sup> Unfortunately Munro gives no source for his statements.

In review the birds could have been collected any time between Mills' arrival in 1851 and his death in 1887. Nineteenth Century researchers have stated that the collection was made around 1859-1860. Certainly during 1861-1867 while Mills was Agent for Native Seamen he would have been loosely tied to Hilo and opportunities for extended field trips would have been few. It is most likely that by 1876 Mills, having reached the age of sixty, was no longer active in the field. His continued acquisition of birds through Hawelu or other bird catchers is, however, a possibility.

### *Bishop Museum*

After the publication of Dole's 1879 "List . . ." the Mills collection is next cited by the Board of Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs. In March 1884 the Board took testimony and visited historic sites on the island of Hawai'i. A month later the Board's *Report* noted that specimens of the *moho* "have lately been seen in Hilo among Mr. Mills (sic) collection of birds of the Hawaiian Islands."<sup>84</sup> As late as 1884 then J. D. Mills was still in possession of the Hawaiian birds.

About this time (1884) Charles Reed Bishop began planning a museum. He later wrote of his involvement in the Kamehameha Schools, sole beneficiary of his wife's estate, and his own benefaction, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum: "I decided to help carry out her wishes

regarding the schools and promised [her] to do something toward a museum of Hawaiian and other Polynesian objects of which she and Queen Emma had some already in hand. . . ."<sup>85</sup> After Mrs. Bishop's death in October 1884, events moved steadily toward the establishment of a museum of antiquities. In November 1884 Dowager Queen Emma willed her Hawaiiana collection to C. R. Bishop for the expressed purpose of joining it with Bernice Pauahi's collection. Her executors confirmed the transaction in 1886 noting: "Charles R. Bishop proposes to institute and promote an institution or Museum. . . ."<sup>86</sup> In October 1887, Mr. Bishop obtained permission from the Trustees of his wife's estate to build a memorial museum on the grounds of the Kamehameha School for Boys in Kalihi.<sup>87</sup> With these events as a backdrop the years 1884-1887 would have been the right time for C. R. Bishop to acquire such an important collection of Hawaiiana as the Mills birds.

In May 1887 James D. Mills died; whether or not he was still owner of the majority of the Hawaiian birds is not known. The records of his estate do not provide a comprehensive list of his effects. The certainty of Hilo auctions for which no records are available complicates any attempt to reconstruct such a list. Two of the five *moho* were part of the estate and were sold at the Honolulu auction.<sup>88</sup> The evening of the sale the *Bulletin* reported, "There was a large attendance at Mr. Morgan's auction room this morning when he sold several cases of stuffed birds, curios, etc. The King was present."<sup>89</sup> Perhaps the *moho* drew the King's attendance as King Kalākaua had for many years offered a reward for the capture of a specimen.<sup>90</sup> However, the *moho* were purchased not by the King but by Port Surveyor F. Turrill for \$130 each.<sup>91</sup> In August the birds were resold to Lord Rothschild for \$500 each<sup>92</sup> and were added to his Tring Museum in England.<sup>93</sup>

The earliest reference to C. R. Bishop owning Mills birds is provided by Scott B. Wilson. Wilson arrived in Honolulu in April 1887<sup>94</sup> for the purpose of making a comprehensive collection of Hawaiian birds. After collecting in the field Wilson returned to Honolulu on March 16, 1888.<sup>95</sup> He must have immediately contacted Charles R. Bishop. On March 19th Bishop wrote to Moloka'i resident Rudolf W. Meyer asking if the *mamo* could be found there, as Wilson had not found it on Hawai'i or Kaua'i.<sup>96</sup> A week later Bishop wrote again to Meyer saying, "I have given Mr. Wilson, the ornithologist, two rare birds which he has been unable to find, and he gives me four which were wanting in my collection."<sup>97</sup> There were other exchanges for in his book *Aves Hawaiienses* Wilson thanks Bishop for five specimens from the Mills group: two *mamo* and one each *'ula'aihāwane*, *kioea*, and *moho*. One of the *mamo* was donated by Wilson to the Museum of the University of Cambridge,

England, where it was remounted. The *kioea* and the *moho* were also placed at Cambridge.<sup>98</sup> The second *mamo* came into the possession of Lord Rothschild as did the *'ula'aihāwane*. Both were added to the Tring Museum.<sup>99</sup>

Some time between the March 1884 Board of Genealogy trip to Hawai'i and the Wilson-Bishop exchanges in March 1888, C. R. Bishop became owner of many of the Hawaiian birds formerly in the collection of J. D. Mills. Nothing more definite can be said.

Although Bishop Museum was founded in 1889, it was two years before the public opening of the exhibition halls. During that time materials were slowly transferred to the Museum in Kalihi from the Bishop home on Queen Emma Street. It is not known at what stage in the arrangement of the Museum's exhibits director-curator W. T. Brigham brought the Mills birds to the new building. Apparently H. C. Palmer and George C. Munro saw the collection at the Museum on May 21, 1891 while they were in Honolulu between field trips.<sup>100</sup> In 1893 Brigham published Part IV of the *Preliminary Catalogue* which gave a partial list of the Museum's holdings in natural history. Included was the most detailed description of the Mills forest birds to date. In later years as work continued on the ornithological collections the shore and sea birds were added to the Museum's catalogues.

Despite its limited documentation the Mills collection at Bishop Museum became an important resource for the study of Hawaiian birds. Specialists consulted and cited the collection in publications issued throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries: Scott B. Wilson and A. H. Evans, 1890; L. Walter Rothschild, 1893; R. C. L. Perkins, 1903; George C. Munro, 1944; Andrew J. Berger, 1972.<sup>101</sup> Today the birds remain at Bishop Museum where they continue to be of interest to students of Hawaiian natural history.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> "Visitor Record of B.P. Bishop Museum," Vol. 1, 1891-1898, Archives of Bishop Museum, Bishop Museum (hereafter BPBM).

<sup>2</sup> William T. Brigham, *A Preliminary Catalogue of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum . . . Part IV* (Honolulu, 1893), p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Tombstone, photographed at Homelani Memorial Park, Hilo, Hawai'i, by J. C. Wright, Historian, BPBM.

<sup>4</sup> Index to Passenger Manifests, AH.

<sup>5</sup> W. Goodale, (Honolulu), September 13, 1851, letter to B. Pitman, Hilo, IDLB.

<sup>6</sup> D. H. Hitchcock, "Forty Years' Reminiscence of Life in Hilo," *The Hawaii Herald*, April 8, 1897, p. 6. Church Street has been renamed Haili Street.

- <sup>7</sup> Real Property Tax Records, Third District, 1860, p. 63; 1885, p. 25, Hawaii Tax Assessment Record, AH.
- <sup>8</sup> Grantee/grantor index, Bureau of Conveyances, *passim*.
- <sup>9</sup> Naturalization Records, Book O, 1859-1866, p. 180, AH.
- <sup>10</sup> *The Civil Code of the Hawaiian Islands* (Honolulu: By Authority, 1859), p. 37.
- <sup>11</sup> S. L. Austin, Hilo, October 22, 1861, letter to Lot Kamehameha, Honolulu, IDM.
- <sup>12</sup> Austin, Hilo, November 11, 1861, letter to Lot Kamehameha, Honolulu, IDM.
- <sup>13</sup> J. O. Dominis, Honolulu, November 21, 1861, letter to S. L. Austin, Hilo, IDLB.
- <sup>14</sup> James D. Mills, Hilo, November 25, 1867, letter to F. W. Hutchinson, Honolulu, IDM.
- <sup>15</sup> P, November 9, 1861, p. 3.
- <sup>16</sup> *Civil Code*, pp. 136-137.
- <sup>17</sup> Charles Lorsen, Testimony, July 23, 1888, Law 2651, First Circuit Court, AH.
- <sup>18</sup> "Schedule A," Probate 2519, First Circuit Court, AH.
- <sup>19</sup> Lorsen, Testimony, AH.
- <sup>20</sup> Real Property Tax Records-1862, Third District, p. 19, Hawaii Tax Assessment Records, AH.
- <sup>21</sup> P. Peirce, testimony, November 5, 1888, Civil 468, Third Circuit Court, AH. Oral translation from Hawaiian by William Wilson.
- <sup>22</sup> Document 1186, December 12, 1879, and Document 576, June 1882, warrants, Third Circuit Court, AH. Oral translation from Hawaiian by William Wilson.
- <sup>23</sup> F. S. Lyman, testimony, July 23, 1888, Law 2651.
- <sup>24</sup> Civil 468, testimony, *passim*.
- <sup>25</sup> S. L. Austin, testimony, June 23, 1887, Probate 2519.
- <sup>26</sup> "Deaths," F, June 1887, p. 52.
- <sup>27</sup> "Local News," *Daily Herald*, May 17, 1887, p. 3.
- <sup>28</sup> Law 2651, testimony, *passim*.
- <sup>29</sup> J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., testimony, June 23, 1887, Probate 2519.
- <sup>30</sup> "Gazette's Hilo Letter," HG, May 17, 1887, p. 8.
- <sup>31</sup> Probate 2519, "Schedule A."
- <sup>32</sup> "Gazette's Hilo Letter," HG, June 7, 1887, p. 1.
- <sup>33</sup> Probate 2519, Will, AH. The records of Mills' estate do not provide a list of his effects and there could have been natural or cultural history materials in addition to those mentioned in this paper.
- <sup>34</sup> HG, June 7, 1887, p. 1.
- <sup>35</sup> DB, May 27, 1889, p. 2.
- <sup>36</sup> "Morgan's Sale on Wednesday," HG, June 4, 1889, p. 3.
- <sup>37</sup> *Ibid*.
- <sup>38</sup> Brigham, *A Handbook for Visitors to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History* (Honolulu, 1903), p. 58. "Bird Catalog" numbers BBM 1694 through BBM 1715, BPBM. The Bird Catalog records the Australian birds as received from Mr. Bishop. Their position in the catalog indicates that they were cataloged ca. 1900. Reasonable possibilities include: Waterhouse gave the birds to Bishop who then donated them; Waterhouse was actually bidding at the auction for Bishop who was visiting the mainland. The newspaper does not indicate Junior or Senior following Mr. Waterhouse's name.
- <sup>39</sup> HG, June 4, 1889, p. 3.



- <sup>40</sup> E. H. Bryan, Jr., undated memo to the record, Accession 1509/1931.34, accession records, BPBM.
- <sup>41</sup> "Bird Catalog," *passim*; HG, June 4, 1889, p. 3; Scott B. Wilson and A. H. Evans, *Aves Hawaiienses: The Birds of the Sandwich Islands* (London: R. H. Porter, 1890-1899), *passim*. The name *kioea* or *kiowea* is also ascribed to the bristle-thighed curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*). Dole gives *kiowea* for *Chaetoptila* in his 1876 list. Subsequent authors have stated either that the Hawaiian name is unknown or, more recently, assigned the same name to both birds.
- <sup>42</sup> Sanford B. Dole, *Hawaiian Birds Collected and Mounted by J. D. Mills of Hilo, Hawaii* (Honolulu, 1876).
- <sup>43</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*, p. 4.
- <sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- <sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 172-173.
- <sup>46</sup> *The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists' Guide* (Honolulu: G. Bowser & Co., 1880), p. 560.
- <sup>47</sup> Henry M. Whitney, *The Hawaiian Guide Book . . .* (Honolulu: H. M. Whitney, 1875), p. 81.
- <sup>48</sup> J. W. Boddam-Whetham, *Pearls of the Pacific* (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1876), p. 114.
- <sup>49</sup> Alan C. Ziegler, Vertebrate Zoologist, BPBM, personal communication, September 13, 1977.
- <sup>50</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*, p. 173.
- <sup>51</sup> Lionel Walter Rothschild, *The Avifauna of Laysan and the neighboring islands; with a complete history to date of the Birds of the Hawaiian Possessions* (London: R. H. Porter, 1893-1900), p. 216.
- <sup>52</sup> Lorrin A. Thurston, ed., *The Fundamental Law of Hawaii* (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., 1904), pp. 32-33. *Civil Code*.
- <sup>53</sup> Isaac Y. Davis, Piopio, Hilo, August 7, 1865, letter to John O. Dominis, Honolulu ID.
- <sup>54</sup> HG, August 19, 1865, p. 80.
- <sup>55</sup> Rufus A. Lyman, Hilo, May 12, 1866, letter to J. O. Dominis, Honolulu, ID. Manuia, Mahoe, et. al., undated letter to King L(ot) Kamehameha, Document 89, Land Matters, AH. Translation by M. K. Pukui in Vol. 1, p. 1589, Hawaiian Ethnological Notes, Library, BPBM.
- <sup>56</sup> R. A. Lyman, Hilo, April 5, 1873, letter to J. O. Dominis, Honolulu, ID. John D. Caton, *Miscellanies* (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1880), p. 240.
- <sup>57</sup> PCA, January 5, 1859, p. 2.
- <sup>58</sup> W. H. Pease, Honolulu, December 23, 1858, letter to Andrew Garrett, Hilo, Pease-Garrett correspondence, Manuscript Collection, Library, BPBM.
- <sup>59</sup> PCA, January 26, 1859, p. 2.
- <sup>60</sup> E. A. Kay, Honorary Associate in Malacology, BPBM, personal communication, November 29, 1976, and J. Cline Mann, Austin, Tsutsumi, & Associates, Inc., personal communication, November 28, 1976.
- <sup>61</sup> J. E. Gray, "Notice of a Wingless Bird, or Moho, and a Raven Found in the Island of Hawaii by Mr. W. H. Pease," *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* (May 1862), X, 145.
- <sup>62</sup> A. C. Ziegler, personal communication, September 22, 1976.

- <sup>63</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*, p. 172.
- <sup>64</sup> F, September 1868, p. 73, 77
- <sup>65</sup> Boddam-Whetham, *Pearls* . . . , pp. 13, 73, 120-121.
- <sup>66</sup> F, January 12, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>67</sup> F, February 26, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>68</sup> HG, February 23, 1876, p. 3.
- <sup>69</sup> Dole, *Hawaiian Birds*.
- <sup>70</sup> "Centennial Notes," *Scientific American* (October 1876), XXV, 18 (New Series), p. 280.
- <sup>71</sup> HG, August 2, 1876, p. 3.
- <sup>72</sup> Centennial Number of *Pennsylvania Journal of Philadelphia* reprinted in PCA, July 29, 1876, p. 4.
- <sup>73</sup> PCA, June 24, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>74</sup> HG, June 21, 1876, p. 3.
- <sup>75</sup> *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 29, 1876, p. 4.
- <sup>76</sup> "List of Recorded Visitors at the (Hawaiian Department) Centennial," F, February 1877, p. 13.
- <sup>77</sup> F, February 26, 1876, p. 2.
- <sup>78</sup> S. Dole, "List of Birds of the Hawaiian Islands," *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1879* (Honolulu: T. G. Thrum, 1878), p. 41-58.
- <sup>79</sup> S. Dole, Honolulu, November 15, 1877, letter to C. P. Ramsay, Sydney, Ramsay Papers, Vol. 2, p. 367-369, Mitchell Library, Sydney, Australia.
- <sup>80</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*, p. 4, 114. Apparently Wilson did not meet Mills. Wilson's diaries have not been located.
- <sup>81</sup> George C. Munro, Keōmuku, Lāna'i, August 2, 1918, letter to John F. G. Stokes, Honolulu, Munro I, Box M, Curator of Collections correspondence, Archives of Bishop Museum, BPBM.
- <sup>82</sup> G. C. Munro, "Hawaii Notes," diary entry, February 28, 1892, Munro Box 3, Manuscript Collection, Library, BPBM.
- <sup>83</sup> (Honolulu: Tongg Publishing Co., 1944), pp. 51, 88, 91, 99.
- <sup>84</sup> Po'omaikelani, *Report of the Board of Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs* (Honolulu, April 1884), p. 8-9, 19.
- <sup>85</sup> C. R. Bishop, San Francisco, October 9, 1911, letter to S. M. Damon, Trustee Bishop Estate, Honolulu, typed copy in Kamehameha School Letters Incoming, Book 11, p. 140, Business Archives, BPBM.
- <sup>86</sup> *Wills and Deeds of Trust* (Rev. Ed.: Honolulu; Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., 1927), pp. 189-190.
- <sup>87</sup> Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop. Minutes of Meetings of Trustees, October 21, 1887, excerpted in Minutes of Trustees of B.P. Bishop Museum, Vol. 1, filed in Director's office, BPBM.
- <sup>88</sup> HG, May 21, 1889, p. 7.
- <sup>89</sup> DB, May 29, 1889, p. 3.
- <sup>90</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*, p. 173.
- <sup>91</sup> HG, June 4, 1889, p. 3.

- <sup>92</sup> DB, August 14, 1889, p. 3.
- <sup>93</sup> Rothschild, *Avifauna*, p. 241.
- <sup>94</sup> PCA, April 6, 1887, p. 3.
- <sup>95</sup> PCA, March 20, 1888, p. 8.
- <sup>96</sup> C. R. Bishop, Honolulu, March 19, 1888, letter to R. W. Meyer, Moloka'i, in possession of Alexander Meyer, Moloka'i. Used with permission.
- <sup>97</sup> C. R. Bishop, March 26, 1888, letter to Meyer, in possession of A. Meyer, Moloka'i. Used with permission.
- <sup>98</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*, pp. 4, 5, 23, 113-114, 171-172.
- <sup>99</sup> Rothschild, *Avifauna*, pp. 159, 162, 183.
- <sup>100</sup> Munro, *Birds of Hawaii*, p. 51. Munro's diaries do not cover this date. Palmer's diaries have not been located.
- <sup>101</sup> Wilson and Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis*; Rothschild, *Avifauna*; Perkins, *Fauna Hawaiiensis or the Zoology of the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands* (Cambridge: University Press, 1903), p. 454, 454; *Ibid.*; Berger, *Hawaiian Birdlife* (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1972), p. 122.